THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON, & CO.

Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,

Have just received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockingnett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flannels, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

December 1, 1813. tfq.

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

A Two story *BRICK HOUSE*, and two Lots, now occupied by B. Bakewell. The house is well finished, and calculated for a private family, having an excellent Garden, and good pump at the door. For terms apply to the subscriber, corner of Front and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

SAML. SMITH.

Dec. 22, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

WAS FOUND,

ON the Bullock Pen Farm, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 26th inst. a quantity of Store Goods, concealed in a hollow log, consisting of Table and Tea Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Shaving Boxes, Combs, Thimbles, &c. Any person proving property, and paying charges, by applying to JAMES HORNER, Esq. in said township, may have them again. Dec. 27, 1813.

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for

PEARL AND POT ASH,

AND

BLACK SALTS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

TO RENT,

AND possession given the first of April next, that old stand formerly the *Indian Queen*, now occupied by Jacob Hofer: also, two small lots adjoining; and a small brick house on Grant's Hill, and two or three acres of land with about 70 bearing apple trees, in a pleasant situation. Five or six acres of pasture lots will also be rented. Terms made known by the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, or *Alexander Watson*, in Market street between Front and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 3, 1814.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following Tracts of Land, to wit: 100 acres lying in Moon township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of James M'Bride, of which there is about 50 acres cleared, and now occupied by James Read—100 acres of unimproved land on the Potatoe Garden run, in the aforesaid township, which has a good mill seat on it and many good springs suitable for distilleries—470 acres adjoining land of John Wilson and William Sutton, on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Beavertown, on which there is two or three small improvements—140 acres in Beaver county, Second Moon township, adjoining lands of James Hogue and Wm. Richardson, of which there is about 25 acres clear, and now occupied by John M'Laughlin—160 acres lying in Columbiana county, Ohio, about three miles from the Beaver mills, on the road leading from Georgetown to New-Lisbon, of which there is about 40 acres clear, and now occupied by James Hammell and Henry Fisher—600 acres in Monongalia county, and state of Virginia, on the waters of Dunkard creek, and adjoining land of Robert Darragh and William Job—and one house and lot in the town of Beaver, near the public square, now in possession of John Watt, Esq.

For terms apply to the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county.

DANIEL MORGAN.

January 1814.

TO THE PRESIDENT

Of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company.

THE undersigned, appointed by resolution of the 3d March, 1812, a Committee of Accounts of said Company, do now report, that they have entered on an examination of the accounts of the Company with a view of preparing a general statement of Receipts and Expenditures up to the present time, for the information of the Stockholders, that they have examined all the accounts of the company, except those which have arisen from transactions in Pittsburgh; that not having been furnished with such a statement of those accounts as would enable them to proceed, they are unable to make the statement intended, until further information relative to them shall be procured.

WILLIAM MILES,
THOMAS REES,
JOHN C. WALLACE.

Erie, June 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Have just received a quantity of

Red, Green, Yellow & Black

MOROCCO SKINS.

Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. 7tq

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STAVES WANTED.

TEN DOLLARS per Thousand will be given for about Thirty Thousand good White Oak Barrel Staves and Headings, to be delivered at any time between this and April next, in Pittsburgh. Enquire of the subscriber on the bank of the Monongahela river, near Wood street.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR, *Cooper*

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1814.

I also want, a good Journeyman Cooper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD FIFER,

To whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to Lieut. HYDE, at Mr. James Gibson's Inn.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7.

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL*, at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.
Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.
Common—blue, brown, &c.
Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.
Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating
Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours
Sockenets—blue and mixed
Velvets—olive, black and brown
Cords—silver, brown, black and olive
Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points
A general assortment of flannels & baizes
Also, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum; French brandy, 4th proof; Genuine Hollands gin; Whiskey of good quality; Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum; Madder; Logwood; Copperas; Bengal Indigo; Brimstone; Castile soap; Hard soap; Gun powder; N. Orleans sugar; Loaf sugar; Lump sugar; Coffee; Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas; Chocolate; Cassia; Ginger; Nutmegs; Pepper; Alspice; Mustard; Sweet oil; Raisins; Salt; James river tobacco

Also, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl-blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814 tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

Travellers Rest.

Marsville or Limestone, (Ken.)

December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st April next.

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground, now in the tenure of the Rev. Francis Heron, near the Allegheny river.—Also, a FERRY on the Monongahela river, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Alexander Colhoon. Few Ferries on the river command a better custom than this, and about 80 or 90 acres of land will be rented with the ferry—adjoining is a Farm of about 150 acres, with a small improvement; this will be rented separate or with the ferry.

I will also Rent, Two Lots in the Town of Allegheny, and 18 Acres of first rate bottom land on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite this town, and adjoining James Robinson, Esq. This land is well worthy the attention of any person inclining to attend the Pittsburgh market, where vegetables, &c. command a high price and ready sale.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the [illegible] & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Roe, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH.

OF THE HONOURABLE

MR. STOCKTON,

IN SECRET SESSION,

ON

THE EMBARGO LAW,

DECEMBER, 1813.

Mr. Chairman!

Being utterly opposed to this bill in all its principles and details; believing that its provisions are not only destructive of the prosperity but, but hostile to the liberties of this people. I deem it an indispensable duty to call for the solemn decision of the committee upon its merits, by moving that the 1st section be stricken out. It is with unfeigned and extreme reluctance that I have imposed this task upon myself; it is always irksome to me to take a part in debates here, because I know but too well that any interference of this side of the house, in measures agreed upon by the other, *is useless.* It is, moreover, manifest to me, that it has been resolved by the majority, that this bill in all its deformity, *shall pass*; that no exertion of ours can arrest its progress or amend its defects. It is just, however, that responsibility should attach to those gentlemen by whose votes it may be enacted. I consider myself bound to protest against its passage, and to defend, however unsuccessfully, the rights and interests of those who sent me here, now most unjustly and unnecessarily attacked; I shall not, however, detain you long, but will endeavour to express myself in as few words as I can use, so as to be understood. This measure, is now brought forward as *a war measure; as such* it has been recommend to us by the president; *as such* it has been defended by the gentlemen of the majority in the very limited explanations which they have condescended to give us It is asserted, that our citizens, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their country now engaged in war, traiterously supply the enemy with provisions, and thereby enable him to carry on the war—that by the aid of this bill, the war will be [illegible] and brought to a speedy close; that if it is not enacted into a law, the enemy will continue to be supplied, and thereby be enabled to continue the war as long as he shall see fit. This, sir, is specious reasoning; and if I believed the *premises* upon which it rests, or had any confidence in the *conclusion* drawn, I would vote for all those parts of the bill that I consider to be constitutional—for there is nothing which I could legally do, that I would not do, to bring this war to a speedy close—But I do not believe the fact asserted, nor the deductin made from it, supposing it to be true Let us then examine this subject as it is placed before us, first in point of fact, and then consider whether the *professed object*, "to shorten the war" will probably be effected by it. I understand the assertion to be, that our citizens supply the enemy with provisions, directly and criminally; it is not simply that the enemy are fed by the provisions of this country, in the course of its neutral commerce, but that they are supplied by a direct, illegal and corrupt traffic, kept up with them in defiance of the law This is a high and weighty charge, and before we find our *constituents* guilty of it, and proceed to *judgment* and *punishment*, we ought to require, and be furnished with palpable proof of its truth. Now there is not a particle of testimony before us to support the assertion. Does any member know the fact to be so, on his own knowledge; if he does let him say so. No gentleman has pretended to have any personal knowledge of the fact, we must therefore, look to some other quarter for the evidence of its existence; but I may be answered, that the President has given us the necessary information; true, it is, that in his confidential message, he has assumed the fact; but he has not deigned to furnish this house with the proof upon which he has hazarded the assertion. And yesterday, when an honourable gentleman from New York, (Mr. Oakley) moved that we should respectfully apply to the President to lay before us the evidence in his possession, this request, tho' highly proper and reasonable, was denied by the majority. Shall then presidential assertion stand for full proof in a case like this? Does it comport with the justice, with the honorable independence of this house, to proceed to condemnation and punishment, to be inflicted on the community whom we represent, and of whose rights and character we are the guardians, upon no other ground than executive communication—I think not. *There was a time* when the gentlemen on the other side taught and acted differently. *Then* jealousy of executive power and influence, carried even to the extreme, was a *civic virtue—But now* the satisfaction which full information on so interesting a matter would have given to us and to our constituents, has been held not worth

the delay of a few hours. And when we return to our people, and it shall be demanded of us upon what proof we convicted them—the only answer which we shall be able to render will be, *that the President told us that they were trading with the enemy.*

Information on this point was all important——to enable us to ascertain the extent and character of the alledged traffic. For myself I must say, that I do not believe that it has ever been carried on to such an extent as would have any operation on the war. On a small scale, contributing perhaps to the comfort of the naval commanders of the enemy on our coast, it may have been done. That the enemy should entice the poor people who inhabit the sea coast, to furnish him with vegetables, poultry and small articles of this sort was to be expected. Nor can the act of yielding to the temptation of a high price be justly considered either unnatural or highly criminal; when we reflect upon the unprotected state in which those people have been left. And remember that if such articles are not furnished *voluntarily*, they might and certainly would be taken *forcibly*. And shall we destroy what remains of the commerce of this great community for such a cause as this? If then there is no evidence before us of the fact, shall we presume it? No, we ought not; I do not believe, I will not suffer myself to believe (in the absence of testimony and personal knowledge that the citizens of this country supply the enemy with the means of carrying the war on our coasts. I consider the accusation as unfounded; and instead of acting upon it as a truth, will, unless I have further information, repel it as false.

Let me ask if this unlawful traffic has been carried on to the enormous extent contended for, why have the laws been permitted to slumber over it. Why has not the criminal (as my Hon. friend from N. York, Mr. Grosvenor, said yesterday) been exposed, arraigned, punished and disgraced. There has been no conviction to my knowledge for this offence within the limits of the U. S. Surely our government with its tribe of officers and dependants, would have discovered the guilty. Had the guilt have been committed, our independent courts and jurymen would have punished the offender. The offence then must have been rarely committed, if it ever has been committed.

In New Jersey, there are as many facilities for carrying on this commerce as any where. We have a sea board extending from the Capes of Delaware, to Sandy Hook, inhabited by many poor people, along which the British squadron has cruised. But I have never heard, nor do I believe, that the enemy has received from N. J. any supplies important in the war. Though it is very likely he may have obtained some accommodation of the trifling nature I have alluded to. But, even of this, I have no direct information or personal knowledge. This bill then wants the fundamental fact on which it has been recommended to us. If this *ostensible cause* furnishes the *real motive* for this procedure, it is enough to induce us to vote against it, that we have neither evidence, knowledge, or well founded belief of the existence of that cause as a fact. But suppose that *we to assume the fact*, that our people do trade largely and criminally with the enemy, furnishing him with provisions for his fleet and army. Is *Embargo* the proper remedy. Is the fruit to be expected from it worth the mighty sacrifice which will attend it. ——Will it, as is asserted, "*shorten the war.*"

The proper reward of guilt is punishment—but it is *the guilty man only* who should be punished. If your laws are inefficient, revise and amend them. If your officers are careless, remove them and appoint those who are more vigilant. But do not punish *a whole people* because of *a few sinners*. In regard to its operations on the war—is there any foundation for the supposition that the enemy cannot sustain it without the aid they receive from our citizens? What great warlike nation armed at all points, was ever starved into a peace? It is true that it might be put to additional trouble and expense, but that this war will be carried on against us as extensively and effectually, after the passage of this bill as before, until we abandon the system, a few months I fear will abundantly evince.

All history as well as our own observation must convince us that such projects produce effects directly the reverse of what their authors intend. Such an attempt was made on France by Britain, in an early stage of the French revolution ——Then a great scarcity prevailed in France, and the British minister attempted to coerce her into submission by cutting off her foreign supplies. But what was the consequence—did it "*shorten the war*" and bring France to terms; the very reverse actually happened; the spirit of the nation was roused; every foot of ground was cultivated; plenty returned; the plan was rendered abortive; and has justly been considered the weakest that was ever attempted by the minister who conceived it. The British is the last nation to be materially affected by this scheme, and it is vanity itself to imagine, that she will yield to such a pressure. The time also that we have selected, is the most unfortunate that could have been chosen for the experiment.—Britain is now allied against France with all the other great continental powers; her fleets still command the ocean; the granaries of Europe are open to her; through the Baltic she may command the wheat of the North; the Isles and countries bordering on the Mediteranean offer an abundant supply, upon as good terms as those at which it could be obtained here; her own harvests have been fort he last years most abundant; and can we reasonably expect to "*shorten a war,*" *began by ourselves*, with such a nation, by such means. No! it is mere delusion; distress our own people we may, and certainly will, by such expedients; but if we do not end this war until *Embargo* gives us peace, we shall wage it *ad Græcas Calendas*. We shall not even take our enemy by surprise; he is not only apprized of our disposition to starve him, but has already felt what our *restrictive energies* can perform, and past experience should have taught us, how worthless and destructive such a policy is.

We began this sort of warfare in 1806, then we prohibited the importation of certain articles, selected *very wisely*, expecting to distress her great manufacturers, but it produced *nothing*. In 1808 we called to our aid *Embargo; that* was to starve her Islanders; we kept it up until we were tired of it, then abandoned it, and were laughed at by the British minister. We next resorted to non-intercourse, both with England and France.—This neither coerced England, nor satisfied France; and finally we were *obliged* to declare war. Let us no longer be deceived. If we mean to *conquer peace*, (as the fashionable phrase is); if we mean to attempt to "*shorten the war,*" by any efforts of our own, let them be noble and manly. Let us cherish (as far as we get any) our commerce; to replenish our treasury; to enable our citizens to support the burthens imposed, and to be imposed upon them; unrestrained by *too much regulation it will take care of itself* Let us sacredly obey the constitution and laws, in war as well as in peace, whatever we may think of their justice or policy. Let us face the *enemy like men.*—Meet an invading foe *on the shore of our seas, and let THAT be the field of battle. Let those who MADE this war; those who delight in a war of invasion and conquest; those who aspire to the honor of being the founders of the great western commercial empire, which will reach from Halifax, through the Canadas and Lakes to New Orleans; let these men shorten the war on the ramparts of Quebec*—— Thither let the brave western militia (*who have covered themselves with unfading glory*) resort. Happily on their route, they may fall in with *their brethren of the standing army;* be able to inspire its generals with wisdom and concord; and infuse into the [illegible] own martial spirit; then may our people forget the errors which have attended our career; *this army redeem itself from disgrace, and the American name be as famous for deeds of valour on the land, as it is already for those performed on the ocean.*

It is worthy the grave attention of this committee to consider what will be the operation of this measure upon ourselves—for if its tendency is to injure us more than the enemy, we ought not to adopt it. By this measure we shall give a most severe blow to the *farming* interest from Carolina to New England. Yes; the interest of that large and valuable portion of our community—*the bone and nerve of the body politic*—is sacrificed by this bill. The wheat and the corn market will be destroyed. Wheat now commands from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty cents a bushel. After this law shall have been in operation a few months, the price will be merely nominal. The crops of the next season will find no market. All our trade, internal as well as external, is by this act, placed under the *presidential ban.* Even one part of our country in want, will not be able to obtain its supplies from another, where the article may be rotting in ware-houses. The member from Louisiana informed us yesterday, that this would probably be the condition of the people in the neighbourhood of Mobile. But he was gravely answered by the honorable Speaker, that if such cases occurred, *the people must remove to a more plentiful country!* What I have said of wheat, and of the middle states, applies to every other article of country produce, and to every farmer in the U. States. We shall take from him the fair price of his labour, which has enabled him hitherto to maintain and educate his children. You take it from him too, at a time when he is taxed almost for the air which he breathes. But the mischief is still greater in particular states. By this fatal measure you unite with the enemy in depriving many in the eastern states, of their living, of their employments, without which they can scarcely exist. A large portion of that community live by commerce; their land is cold and sterile, but their minds and bodies active and strong; they live by the ocean—*Is it an object of this bill to take from them their all, because the enemy have not yet done so?*

By this bill we shall reduce them from affluence to poverty—we place before them the sad alternative of breaking through the restraints of this law or starving—and are we not about to incur a most fearful risk? It appears to me, that this measure leads to consequences the most alarming; and of which I will not permit myself to speak. But I do conjure the gentlemen of the majority to pause for one moment and reflect—I conjure all who, with me, consider the union of these states as the ark of our political safety, and therefore to be cherished beyond all other objects—I conjure every patriotic man to take care how he adopts so rash an expedient.—There is a point beyond which freemen will not be compelled to go—but I forbear.

This fatal measure will not only destroy the whole of the export trade, which the enemy may leave us, but also our import trade. We impoverish the treasury, and tax most enormously every citizen in his consumption of foreign articles of the first necessity. What neutral will come to our ports when he cannot take away a return either in specie or produce? None—He will desert these inhospitable shores, and betake himself to other markets. The current of trade will be essentially, and perhaps permanently changed. Our already exhausted treasury will be deprived of millions of dollars now so much wanted for the public exigencies. And articles, by long habits, become necessaries of life, such as sugar, tea, &c. will, like your penalties, be quadrupled in price. Let us then abandon this suicidal policy—Let us not destroy our own children, that we may inflict a light stroke upon the enemy.

What I have said, in regard to the alledged trade with the enemy, and its probable operation on the war here, had no reference to the provision trade carried on through neutral ports, and which may ultimately be applied to the use of the armies serving against the French in the Peninsula. By prohibiting this trade (as this bill does) we may perhaps distress the allied army, and for a short time paralize its efforts. But let me ask gentlemen whether this is the real object, masked under a charge against our citizens of illegally trading with the enemy? Have we indeed been conducted by the invisible hand to this point? Do we really wish to be the open aiders and abettors of the *Iron King* in his wicked war against Portugal and Spain? Do we really desire to throw our mite, our little spiteful mite, into the scale of the tyrant, against nations fighting for their native land to repel an usurping invader? I hope not—This is not the sentiment of the nation, yet this bill will effect all that can be covertly done by this government in aid of the French. But even this effort, unwise as it is, will be ineffectual. The cause of Spain and Portugal will succeed—we may embarrass their operations for a moment, but other nations will gladly supply what we shall withdraw. And is this the time to unite our efforts with those of the French? *The cause of the tyrant is on the same [illegible] Europe has arisen from her slumbers, and is in arms. Whilst we are adding another knot to the "magic cord" with which he has encircled us—which was to have been cut, but HAS NOT BEEN CUT by the sword of war. Whilst we are affixing our empty rattling "canister to the tail of the beast," the huntsmen are in sight—the extended spear may reach him—he dies, or he lives to devour us.* Mistaken, disastrous policy! Thus to throw the weight of a free people into the scale of the oppressor of the world, who has forever returned our caresses by injustice and insult. It does really appear to me, that the passage of this bill connected with other matters recommended for adoption, in the President's confidential message, (for this is only the first act of the drama) we are to be made principal actors in the great continental plan of conquering England by destroying her commerce—and shall we meanly come in at the expiring end of this abortive scheme, to receive and to merit the chastisement of a world. This embargo is only a part of the executive plan; this bill was brought into the house by the committee of foreign relations as a report in part. The President has advised us to prohibit the importations from neutral ports, of such fabrics as are usually made in England. When this recommendation shall also become a law, he need only add a power in the collectors to burn all goods which they suspect to be of English manufacture, and we have the French system in its very essence.

But sir, it is not merely to the general principles and policy of this bill that I object, its details also, present to my mind most serious grounds of complaint. They are strange and alarming, overturning principles fundamental to our free institutions, and exposing the persons and property of the citizens to arbitrary sway. Having had no opportunity to examine this bill (the house refusing yesterday to print it) my recollection of its particular provisions may not be precisely correct. I can therefore only present to the view of the committee a few general objections to the form which has been given to it. In the first place, the penalties appear to me to be unreasonably severe, and disproportionate—making no discrimination between different degrees of guilt—taking from the courts the common power to graduate the degrees of punishment, and apportion them to the circumstances of each case—involving all who transgress one "tittle" of the law in indiscriminate ruin. Every law should have a proper sanction to secure its execution—every crime should be punished so as to reclaim the offender, or deter others from doing the like. All beyond this is abuse of power. The American people have shown much concern on this important point. They have expressed their disapprobation of severe punishment by generally ameliorating their criminal codes. This bill confiscates the vessel and cargo—the carriage and goods of every man who infringes its provisions—and superadds a penalty of four-fold the value of the whole! This is the rule even in cases where the vessel, or carriage and goods, are seized and confiscated—this is enormous, and beyond all bounds of justice and reason. Besides, their is no discrimination between the case of him who shall break this law with the criminal intent to aid the enemy, and him who may attempt to send away his goods to a neutral port, to save himself from ruin. And yet no one can pretend that the grade of criminality is the same. This bill also invests the President, and through him the custom house officers, with powers of vast extent, affecting the personal rights and property of our citizens contrary to the spirit and letter of our constitution and laws. Custom house officers may enter houses and seize the property of any man whom they shall see fit to suspect. They may even interrupt the transportation by land, of the produce of the country from one place to another, within the United States, (a branch of business now of the utmost importance) under pretence that a waggon in going towards a port from which the goods might be exported—or towards a place in the possession of the enemy.—The President's orders constitute the law of the land, going as far as a law of Congress can give full and entire protection to the person executing such orders.

The good old rule which we received from our ancestors, and to be found in *magna charta*, that no freeman shall be passed upon either in person or property but by due course of law, is lost sight of, and the American people are placed under the dominion of a single man. But this is not the most deformed picture of the bill—the means by which these formidable powers are to be executed, are still more dangerous and alarming. The collectors and custom house officers (famous in history for acts of oppression) may call to their aid military force, whenever they see fit, without controul or responsibility. This prostrates at once the liberty of the people; it is executing civil process by military power, where no actual resistance has been made to the civil authority. There is no shield interposed between the breast of the citizen and the bayonet of the soldier; all depends on the discretion of a custom house officer—a host of petty tyrants will desolate the land and woe be to him who shall incur their resentment—they have only to point out an individual as an object of suspicion, and the military force raised to defend his rights, may assault his castle and seize his person. This strikes at the root of our free institutions—it is proclaiming martial law—it is repugnant to the constitution and laws of this nation. The constitution invests Congress with power "to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the union." Military force cannot be resorted to originally, not even the militia force; much less can a mercenary army be at once called in. Within this section a military force can only be used when the civil power has been found to be incompetent. The act of Congress passed during the first administration, to give effect to this constitutional provision, expressly requires a juridical certificate from a judge of the United States that the civil authority is incompetent, before the militia can be "called forth." But the bill before us contains no such provision—military force may be resorted to in all cases at the discretion of the collectors.—And let me ask, if it has been reserved for these gentlemen, formerly so watchful of the liberty of the people, so alarmed at every extension of executive power, to do more to destroy the one and extend the other, than they have ever accused their opponents of intending?—I move, sir, that this bill be amended, by striking out its first section.

FROM THE ENEMY.

MONTREAL, *Dec.* 13.

Adjutant Generals Office, Head Quarters, Montreal, Dec. 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency, the Governor in chief and commander of the forces, has to announce to the troops under his command, that he has received a communication, from maj. gen. Wilkinson, commanding a division of the army of the U. S. of America, by order of his government, of which the following is an extract:

"The government of the U. S. adhering unalterably to the principle and purpose declared in the communication of gen. Dearborn to you, on the subject of the 2[illegible] American soldiers, prisoners of war, sent to England to be tried as criminals; and the confinement of a like number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former; in consequence of the step taken by the British government, as now communicated, ordered 46 British officers in close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement until it shall be known that the 46 American officers in question are no longer confined."

It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravagant, unjust, and unprecedented as to deny the right of a free nation to bring to legal trial, in a due course of law, her own natural born subjects taken in the actual commission of the most heinous offence that man can commit against his King, his Country and his God—that of raising his parricidal arm against his allegiance to his countrymen, by leaguing with their enemies—crime held in such abhorrence by every civilized nation in Europe, that summary death by the law martial is its avowed reward, & is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France, the ally of the U. S. This pretension must appear to every unprejudiced and upright mind as iniquitous and unjust, as is the retaliation which the government of the U. S. has adopted by placing in close confinement 23 British soldiers, as hostages for an equal number of infamous wretches, the unworthy offspring of G. Britain; who, when drawn from the ranks of the enemy, solicited to be suffered to expiate their treason by turning their arms against their recent employers—These rebels have (with the contempt they merit) been consigned to the infamy and punishment that awaits them from the just laws of their offended country; while the government of the U. S. does not blush to claim these outcast traitors as their own, an outrage on the customs of civilized war in the persons of honorable men, by placing them on a par with rebels and deserters.

No alternative remains to the commander of the forces, in the discharge of his duty to his King, his Country, and his fellow soldiers, but to order all the American officers, prisoners of war, without exception of rank, to be immediately placed in close confinement, as hostages for the 46 British officers so confined, by the express command of the supreme authority in that country, until the number of 46 be completed, over and above those now in confinement.

His Excellency directs that this General Order, together with that issued on the 27th October be read to the troops, that the British soldier may be sensible of the terms on which America has determined to wage this war; confident that he will meet them with proper spirit and indignation; for should he become a prisoner of a foe so regardless of those laws, which for ages have governed civilized nations in war, he would be doomed to a rigorous confinement, and that perhaps only preparatory to a more savage scene.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adj. Gen. British North America.

From the Aurora.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

Extract of a letter.

"ALBANY, *Jan* 6, 1814.

"Contrary to our calculation, the court martial, I find, had been organized two days before I arrived here—the whole of the members were present on the first except col. Carberry, and I passed him a week ago on the road.

"The prisoner made no objections to any member of the court, and after being organized, it seems, adjourned to yesterday. Gen. Hull brought his sword and delivered it to the president of the court and addressed him in a neat speech, in which he set forth his public services from the revolution to the present time.

"The court assembled yesterday in the senate chamber of the capitol, and the charges were read, when the prisoner was asked if he was ready to plead—to which he answered in the affirmative; but on calling over the names of the witnesses, there were only 4 present, and those of subordinate importance; the court was consequently obliged to adjourn. The judge advocate required a week to prepare and arrange the manner of taking the evidence. From conversation, I find the opinion prevails that it will be hard to bring witnesses to this place at this season, a great number of them being from Ohio, South Carolina, and much the greater part from the western country. From what I hear, some members of the court suggest there is a disposition to adjourn to some more convenient position, but this you must take as I give it—I shall follow them wherever they go and remain while they admit a visitor.

"The appearance of the court is very impressive, and every officer seems perfectly at home in his station."

From the New York Gazette, Jan 7.

SPIES DETECTED.

A gentleman who left New London on Friday evening last, informs that on the day there had been two men arrested as spies.

They were first observed in N. L. as strangers of genteel demeanor. One a well dressed man, the other in woman's clothing, apparently man and wife. In this character they went on board one of the gates lying there, and were like other strangers well treated, and departed without being suspected. They then proceeded to visit fort Griswold, and after a thorough inspection of the fort, were about to leave it, when a woman belonging to the fort observed to an officer that she did not believe the stranger dressed in women's clothes was a female. This excited further suspicion, and the proper officer ordered their arrest and examination, when it was found they were both men; they were unable to give a good account of themselves.

One of them was recognized as the lieut. from the Valiant, of 74 guns. They were put in Irons, and must share the fate due to their crime.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Translated from a late German Paper.

A Courier from Dresden for France, with the army mail, has been intercepted; the Letters give much light on the true situation of the French army.

A French officer writes to his friends thus:

"Our soldiers have lost their courage, our Generals their heads, and our Emperor his money; we have received no pay for the last 2 months. The Hospitals here are filled with 30,000 sick & wounded.

"At the affair of Nollendorff on the 16th Sept. the emperor Napoleon's horse was wounded by a musket ball: When the horse fell it was observed by some regiments, who exclaimed, their liberation was at hand; however, the Emperor was not hurt and mounted another horse."

From the Federal Republican.

BONAPARTE BOUND HOME.

The Canso, via Halifax, has brot' accounts down to the 14th Nov. The invincible and supereminent conqueror had made good his retreat as far as Mentz, on the Rhine, having with him 20 or 30 thousand men. If this cut purse rallies again, it will be truly wonderful, yet there is no catching him, and he may get back to Paris.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Clure to the Secretary at War.

"*Batavia, Dec.* 25, 1813.

"It is a notorious fact that the night on which fort Niagara was captured, Capt. Leonard left the fort about 11 o'clock, P. M. I am assured that he has since give himself up to the enemy, and that he and his family are now on the Canadian side of the strait."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 21, 1814

A gentleman who arrived here on Monday last, informs us, that he had travelled in company with General Cass three or four days, who was on his way to attend the trial of Gen. Hull, at Albany, and was assured by him that no fears were entertained at Detroit of a visit from the enemy—that the garrison at that place consisted of 1500 regular troops, 500 Ohio militia, and a considerable number of the militia of that territory.

Governor Snyder, under date of the 10th January, has written to the Secretary of War, suggesting the necessity of a requisition for another portion of this State's quota of militia, for a six months tour, to defend the fleet at Erie, against any attempt of the enemy to destroy it—The draft to be made from Cumberland, York and Adams counties. It is hoped, that the Governor will appoint to this detachment, a more energetic and experienced commander than Col. Hill.

It is understood, that the British hold possession of Fort Niagara.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst. says, "It is reported, and we believe correctly, the President of the U. States yesterday nominated to the Senate HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, (Speaker of the House of Representatives) and JONATHAN RUSSELL, of Rhode-Island, as commissioners, jointly with Mr. Bayard and Mr. Adams (now at St. Petersburg) to conduct the negociations on behalf of the United States at Gottenburg; and also nominated Mr. Russell as minister plenipotentiary to London."

A bill for the encouragement of enlistments passed the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 14th inst. This bill authorises a bounty of one hundred dollars—pay of a private per month, ten dollars, and three hundred and twenty acres of land at the expiration of the service.

In the Senate of this state, on the 10th inst. Mr. Gemmill offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill granting to each one of the first fifteen hundred men, being inhabitants of this commonwealth, who shall, before the first day of April next, enlist in the service of the United States, for and during the present war, a bounty of dollars, in addition to the bounty which may be offered for the same term of service, by the government of the United States.

Information is said to have been received by the brig Ino, arrived at Portland in 66 days from Dantzic, that Bonaparte had gained a complete victory over the Allies, and again entered Dresden. This account cannot be true—as advices by the Canso, via Halifax, to the 14th of November, state, that Bonaparte was hastily retracing his steps to Old France.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 5th January, the following resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Jackson, of Virginia:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the U. States, each of which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

1. Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty not exceeding per centum ad valorem on articles exported from any state.

2. Congress shall have power to make roads in any state.

3. Congress shall have power to make canals in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

4. Congress shall have power to establish a national bank with branches thereof in any state.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Mr. Murfree, of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of empowering by law the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one Lieutenant General to command the armies of the United States, with such powers and emoluments as may be deemed expedient.

Laid on the table.

We extract the following from the Prince Regent's Speech to both houses of Parliament. It contains nothing further respecting America.

"The war between this country and the United States of America, still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States, for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valour of his majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

"Whilst Great-Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the U. States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his majesty's subjects.

"I am at all times ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire."

New Orleans Sugar,

By the Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC BEALY & CO.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18 6tqcIB

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FROM BALTIMORE,

10,000lbs Spanish

SOLE LEATHER,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

They intend having always on hand a large assortment of this article, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

Also, will have next week a small

Invoice of Coffee,

which they will sell at a reduced price

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18. *tf1*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814. tf

FOR SALE,

Two Patent Nail Machines

THESE machines are in high reputation, at and in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. The Nails manufactured by them being equal, if not superior, to those made in any other manner. The machines and an estimate of their products, may be seen by any person wanting to purchase, and the terms made known on application to the subscribers.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1814. 4t

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

50 Tubs Swedish Steel,

suitable for Scythe and Sickle Makers, and other kinds of work.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A few small Lots for Sale,

Fronting on Liberty and Penn Streets.

ALSO,

Three Out Lots near the Town of Allegheny. For terms apply to

DAVID EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1814. 3t

STOP THE THIEF AND SWINDLER.

LEFT Pittsburgh on Sunday morning the 16th inst. a man named CHARLES BEEMAN. He took from the subscriber a considerable sum of money. He had on grey clothes, and carried with him a violin and small bundle.—Any person who will apprehend said Beeman, secure him in jail, and give information thereof to the subscriber living in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, (Pa.) shall be well rewarded.

RALPH LETTON.

January 19, 1814.

N. B. Printers will do an act of justice by publishing the above.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

BY the subscriber, at the house of *W. M'Cullough, Inn-keeper*, Wood street, on Thursday the 10th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. two lots or parcels of ground, situate on Wood street; being parts of a certain lot marked in col. Woods's plan of Pittsburgh, No. 440.—The one being the corner lot fronting on Wood and Sixth streets; the other being the corner lot fronting on Wood st. and Virgin alley. It is unnecessary to give any description of this property; its situation and advantages will doubtless be examined by such, as design to purchase—The conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by

FRANCIS HERRON.

Jan. 20, 1814 3t

FOR SALE,

THE noted Stand in the town platt of Warren, (Ohio) now occupied as a Tavern by John Leavitt, Jr. Esquire, standing on the corner of First and Fourth Streets, within twelve rods of the Bank. The House is almost new, large and well finished, two cellar kitchens with ovens, &c. Stabling sufficient for thirty horses, excellent garden land, and first rate well of living water. Terms made easy.

Also, Out-Lots and Farms near the Town.

WILLIAM LEAVITT.

Warren, January 15, 1814.

WAS LOST,

ON Monday evening last, on the Big Road between Lewis Warner's Inn and Jas. Morrison's Ferry, on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK*, containing Notes to the amount of $15 dollars, and a letter directed to "Mrs. Stella Reed," and a furlough given to Geo. Robinson, Jun. by Lieutenant Matthew Magee.—A liberal reward will be paid any person who will leave it at this office.

January 12th, 1814.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Jan.* 1, 1814.

The President and Managers,

Have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the capital stock of the company, paid in agreeably to the articles of association, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th inst.

A. JOHNSTON, *Jr. Chf. Clk.*

Jan. 12, 1814. *3tqcPMc*

JUST RECEIVED,

An additional stock of

Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

Among which the following are the principal articles:—

KNIVES and forks, pocket, pen, shoe and butcher knives, scissors and razors, gun locks, curry combs, iron and brass candlesticks, iron and metal spoons, brass cocks, iron and steel knitting pins, spectacles, padlocks, *FILES*, pocket books, slates, violins, 25 m gunflints, 300 pieces short yellow nankeens and a variety of *Ribbons*, which, with a number of other articles, are now offered for *Wholesale* at a REDUCED PRICE for cash or approved paper.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

At D. Logan & Co's Commission Store.

Pittsburgh, 12th January, 1814. 6t

FLOUR BARRELS.

A GENEROUS PRICE WILL BE GIVEN FOR A QUANTITY OF

FLOUR BARRELS,

made of the best season'd stuff, at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill.*

Jan. 12, 1814. tfqcGE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Brigade Inspector of the 1st brigade, 15th div. P. M. hereby postpones the general court martial which he had ordered to convene at the house of J. M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, the 3d Monday of this inst. until further orders. The Brig. Insp. is induced to this measure by the absence of a number of patriotic officers and privates who have volunteered their services, and marched for the defence of Erie, since the publication of the last order, whose presence will be necessary at the sitting of the Court.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,

Brigade Inspector.

Jan. 12, 1814.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME ago the subscriber published some overtures relative to steam engines, which occasioned some collision of sentiment with the proprietors of O. Evans's patent. Effusions of passion between man and man are never, by a generous mind, recollected with pleasure. With this observation in view and without any unfriendly sentiment toward any person, he now announces that in the construction of an engine for Messrs. H. and J. Jelly, in the borough of Pittsburgh, all his views on the subject have been perfectly realized; and it is with the utmost confidence he now offers this engine for the inspection of all persons, who, from no objectionable motive, may be disposed to take that trouble. There is no doubt it will be found that the boiler is of such a construction as to receive a greater quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel, than any other kind ever used. The cylinder is twenty inches diameter with a four foot stroke. The condensition of the steam is compiete, and the mode in which the machinery is attached is such, as to give the requisite velocity & force, while the piston travels at the moderate rate of 20 strokes in a minute. By this arrangement, that violence of movement so often complained of in the patent engine, is totally avoided.

Having now successfully demonstrated his ability as an engineer, the subscriber thinks proper to give public information that he was bred to, and professes himself master of the *mill-wright* business; and understands perfectly the making of flour—which he knows to be useful to him in constructing engines for that particular purpose; whilst experience proves that his dexterity in mechanical performances is of the utmost use to him in the business generally. He is likewise now possessed of tools of every description necessary for the execution of all parts of an engine in the completest manner. For these reasons, he now without hesitancy offers his services in that way to any who may choose to employ him. Orders post paid, will be attended to; and correspondents are informed, that the power of these engines is not estimated by a comparison with the power of horses, but by the effect to be produced, such as to turn so many pair of millstones, of such a size, etc.

When persons offer their services to the public for a compensation, it becomes of some importance to society that their pretensions to patronage be properly understood and duly estimated. Hence arises the propriety of publicly discussing these pretensions. Mr. O. Evans has constructed what he calls elevators and conveyors, for the purpose of carrying grain or flour from one part of a mill to another; which is merely the application of the chain pump, & screw of Archimedes. And although it required but little ingenuity, more than to apply a grid-iron, intended for a beef stake, to the broiling of herring; yet the law, holding out the most liberal encouragement, to the researches of genius, has enabled Mr. O. Evans to take a patent, by which he draws vast sums of money from the country.

The subscriber now offers a substitute for these elevators, which will not cost more than they do, even exclusive of the price of the patent.

This invention to be called the *millers assistant*, will answer all the purposes of the elevators and much more; inasmuch as it will deliver the grain or flour at any point of any floor in the mill, as the occasion may require. The flour will be cooled also, to at least as great perfection as by the hopper-boy. Any person within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, applying for the *millers assistant*, shall have it erected gratis—unless it be found to give complete satisfaction.

THOS. COPELAND.

Dec. 9, 1813. *tfqcTc*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership MR. ANDREW SCOTT, late of Philadelphia, an experienced Brewer of Porter, Ale and Beer, the business will, in future, be conducted under the firm of *Hamilton, Brown* and *Company.*

W. HAMILTON,
JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1814.

THE UNION BREWERY

IS in operation. The public are respectfully acquainted, that orders for home consumption or exportation shall be promptly attended to, on the customary terms.

N. B. Five Shillings per bushel will be given for good merchantable *Barley*, and Cash paid upon delivery, at the Union Brewery, in Liberty Street.

HAMILTON, BROWN & CO.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

Depreciation Land

FOR SALE,

IN Beaver county, No. 3 and 4, Braden's District, and No. 10, M'Clain's District—in Butler county, No. 3 and 109, Nicholson's District—and in Allegheny county, No. 21, Cunningham's District, and No. 115, Alexander's District.—Those desirous of purchasing may call on Monday and Tuesday in any week, at the subscriber's, in Ohio township, Allegheny county.

JOHN WAY.

January 20, 1814, tf

22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

Rich Hill Farm,

Situate on the Franklin Road, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber has laid off the above Farm in Lots from 5 to 20 acres, which he will sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at the House of John M'Master, sign of the Bear, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

A plan may be seen at M'Masters's Tavern, and on the Farm, at the House of Mr. Fitzsimons.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS REED.

January 4, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the

Millwright Business

in all its various branches. He has a complete knowledge of all the machinery in grist mills, saw mills and fulling mills, as well as in furnaces, forges, rolling and slitting mills, in wood and iron wheels; he is well acquainted with making patterns, and has a considerable knowledge of steam engines. He flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him. Any person wishing to employ him will apply at his house in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near Findley's tavern, on the Brownsville road.

JACOB A. WALLACE.

January 7, 1814.

N. B. Letters, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Views of Louisiana,

BY

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, ESQ.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing amongst other articles, a Journal of a Voyage, by the Author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri: and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.

IN this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive; but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Mr. Joseph Charless, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subjects, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense, in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of fact not generally known: In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

Pittsburgh, January 1814.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,

OF EDINBURG,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

At his Family Medicine Warehouse,

North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondries and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile tey are sureto relievn.

Dr. Dyott's Patete Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease nd certainty, is infinitely superior to any ther medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, th ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible ToothAche Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumaiic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and Gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects. many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

FOR SALE.

BIG SPRING MILLS,

On Blue River, Indiana Territory.

THE subscriber offers the above property for sale, to which is attached upwards of 800 acres of first rate land, the greater part of which is river bottom, covered with walnut, cherry, poplar and oak timber; there are 50 acres now under cultivation, and 70 acres (on which the timber has lately been deadened) that may be prepared for cultivation at a small expence; there is also on the premises a stone house 40 feet by 20, which is yet unfinished, and a young apple orchard of about 180 engrafted trees; the grist and saw mill are much out of order, but owing to the excellence of the mill seat and the superabundance of water even in the driest seasons, added to its vicinity to a rich and populous settlement, it is presumed it will be worthy the attention of the industrious farmer.

The distance from this mill seat to Louisville, (Ken.) in a direct line, is 20 miles, and six miles west of Corydon, the seat of government of the territory. When blue river is high, boats may be loaded at the mill, and descend with safety to the Ohio, a distance of twelve miles. For terms apply to *George Wallace,* in Pittsburgh, or to *Waller Taylor,* at Jeffersonville, (Ind. Ter.) who can give a more particular description.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

January 6, 1814.

SPEAKMAN AND SAY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Campeachy Logwood.

Spanish Copper.

Natchez Cotton.

Bear Skins.

Rolled Iron.

Brushes of all kinds.

Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership,* and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines,* and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines,* and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. *tfq*

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, Narrow do. } *different qualities and price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woolen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 blls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,* printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

J. P. and J. W. Skelton,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz ——Rheumatism. Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GEOGRAPHICAL View of the Province of Upper Canada.
A View of the Engagement on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, 1813.
Grattan's Speeches.
Historical Dictionary.
Cottage Sketches, or Active Retirement.
Surgeons Vade Mecum.
The Bridal of Triermain.
Rose and Emily, or Sketches of Youth.
Angelique De Valcour and Eglantine.

December 30, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

DOCTOR HANDY'S
WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms,* of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm,* at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J P. & J. W SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf